

Massillon Independent.

VOL IX--NO 27

MASSILLON, OHIO, DECEMBER 27, 1871.

WHOLE NUMBER. 443.

INDEPENDENT.

HOMEOPATHY AND REGULAR MEDICINE.

THE symptoms of Liver Complaint are nausea and pain in the side, sometimes the pain is in the shoulder, & is mistaken for rheumatism. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness, bowels in general constive, sometimes alternating with ax. The head is stricken with pain, & dull, heavy sensation, considerable loss of memory, accompanied with painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. Often complaining of weakness, debility, & low spirits. Sometimes many of the above symptoms attend the disease, and at other times very few of them; but the liver is generally the organ most involved. Cure the liver with

LIVER: I rest my faith upon the survival of the fittest.

REGULATOR: This is evinces much candor and liberality of spirit. Many people outside of the profession have an idea that doctors belonging to the different classes or ices, must necessarily be shooting intellectual pills at each other, or taking the epidermis off each other with their sectarian scalpels. The following extracts from Dr. Hunter, who is represented as a prominent member of the allopathic school, are not of the savage class. Dr. Hunter chides that portion of his brethren who he seems to think underrate another school of practitioners, and regards it as bad policy, to say the least, to be on such unfriendly terms. But this business is all among the doctors, and may be none of our concern, yet we think it not out of the way to give hearing to a man who seems to be generous toward his opponents as the author above quoted. In concluding his essay the writer says in reference to the homeopathic school—

"That the accumulated experience of faithful observers, who, for the last four thousand years have given their lives to the study and treatment of disease, is, we believe of almost invaluable importance to one who wishes to become a physician, and certainly is of infinite importance when compared with hypothetical dogma, and yet with all the machinery of our hospitals and dispensaries, the control of every medical appointment in the gift of governments or corporations, with our medical schools perfectly equipped with professors for every separate department of medicine, and an entire monopoly of the advantages of clinical observations, with all these advantages and precedents, what headway have we made in convincing the public and individuals of our superior ability to manage disease, or of our peculiar fitness for becoming the sanitary officers of households or communities?

"The line of treatment which the regular profession saw fit to adopt in the earliest days of homeopathy, and which they are still following, is generally bigoted, and universally intolerant opposition. What is the effect of this opposition? It is to arouse in the public mind that generous American sentiment which ever asserts itself to see fair play between a big boy and a little one. There is no instance in which the regular profession, with all its accumulated prestige, has arrayed itself against homeopathy, where the weaker party have not prevailed. And to-day, in the sight of the law, and in the confidence of the people, homeopathy is the peer of regular medicine.

"It becomes us to go over this case, and if possible, discover why, we are strong in numbers, and in all the facilities and appliances for illustrating and enforcing our tenets, are repeatedly beaten? Why is it that individuals and corporations are becoming convinced that their interests require them to employ homeopathy in preference to regular physicians? For myself, in spite of the logic of events, I still believe, and my belief is founded on a thorough investigation of the principles of homeopathy, and observations upon the practice of many of its distinguished disciples, that in no way can a man so efficiently equip himself for the responsibility of the management of disease, and the custody of health as in the study of regular medicine.

"If we take it for granted that the past experience and observations of physicians are of service to physicians at present, and I do not think we will be charged with assumption, for considering this an axiom; then why is it that a sect which disregards all traditions of medicine, and found their system upon a dogma which contradicts all that we have held as truth, why is it that they are flourishing and we are going to the wall?

The answer to this question presents itself to my mind under two heads, which may be formalized as follows:

Homeopathy lives upon the disgraces brought upon the profession of medicine by the low standard of medical education, and flourishes upon the intolerant opposition it has received at the hands of regular physicians."

"The position of the regular profession in regard to homeopathy may be expressed in a few words. We are not aware of their existence. They have no professional rights which we are bound to respect, and when forced by some laymen to speak upon the subject, or give an opinion upon homeopathy, the opinion is that it is a humbug. This line of treatment was bad enough when homeopathy was young, but now when we stand on equal footing before the law, and nearly equal before the public, it is suicidal."

"If they have any superior knowledge in the management of the disease or the protection of health, our duty to our patrons requires us to avail ourselves of that knowledge. If we pos-

sess the greater professional ability they and their patrons will find it out. If we hold back from this, we may reasonably be charged with having little confidence in our doctrines. If we go into it I rest my faith upon the survival of the fittest."

NAMES OF THE STATES.

A correspondent inquires why the states are called by their present names, and what is their derivation and meaning.

Maine, so called from the province of Maine, in France, in compliment to Queen Henrietta, of England, who, it has been said, owned that province. This is the commonly received opinion.

New Hampshire. Named by John Mason, in 1639, (who with another obtained the grant from the crown), from Hampshire county in England. The former name of the domain was Lachonia.

Vermont. From the French, verd mont, or green mountains indicative of the mountainous nature of the state. The name was first officially recognized Jan. 27, 1777.

Massachusetts, Indian name, signifying the country about the great hills.

Rhode Island. This name was adopted in 1664 from the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, because of its fancied resemblance to that Island.

Connecticut. This is the English orthography of the Indian word Quonah-ta-cut, which signified the long river.

New York, named by the Duke of York, under color of title given him by the English crown in 1664.

New Jersey, so called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was governor of the island of Jersey, in the British Channel.

Pennsylvania. From Wm. Penn, the founder of the colony, meaning Penn's Woods.

Delaware, in honor of Thos. West, Lord de la Warr, who visited the bay and died there in 1610.

Maryland. After Henrietta Maria queen of Charles I., of England.

Virginia, so called in honor of the Queen Elizabeth, the virgin queen in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made the first attempt to colonize that region.

North and South Carolina were originally in one tract, called Carolina, after Charles IX, of France, in 1604. Subsequently, in 1665 the name was altered to Carolina.

Georgia, So called in honor of George II, of England, who established a colony in that region in 1732.

Florida, Ponce de Leon, who discovered this portion of North America in 1519, named it Florida, in commemoration of the day he landed there, which was the Pasqua de Flores of the Spaniards, or Feast of Flowers, otherwise known as Easter Sunday.

Alabama. Formerly a portion of Mississippi Territory, admitted into the union as a state in 1819. The name is of Indian origin, signifying the name of woman.

Mississippi, formerly a portion of the province of Louisiana. So named in 1800 from the great river on the western line. The term is of Indian origin, meaning long river.

Louisiana, From Louis XIV., of France, who, for some time prior to 1763 owned the territory.

Arkansas, from Kansas, the Indian word for smoky water, with the French prefix are.

Tennessee, Indian for the river of the big horn, i. e. the Mississippi, which is its western boundary.

Kentucky, Indian for at the head of the river.

Ohio, From the Indian, meaning beautiful. Previously applied to the river which traverses a part of its borders.

Michigan, Previously applied to the lake, the Indian name for a fish weir. So called from the fancied resemblance of the lake to a fish trap.

Indiana, So called in 1802 from the American Indians.

Illinois, From the illini, men, and the French suffix ois, together signifying tribe of men.

Wisconsin, Indian term for a wild rushing channel.

Missouri, Named in 1821 from the great branch of the Mississippi which flows through it. Indian term meaning muddy.

Iowa, From the Indian, signifying the drowsy one.

Minnesota, Indian for cloudy water.

California, The name given by Cortes the discoverer of that region. He probably obtained it from an old Spaniard's romance in which an imaginary island of that name is described as abounding in gold.

Oregon, According to some from the Indian oregon, river of the west. Others consider it derived from the Spanish Oregon, wild marjoram, which grows abundantly on the Pacific coast.

A good story is told of a popular railroad conductor recently chosen deacon of a church in Middlesex Co. A few Sundays after his new appointment it became his duty to assist in taking up the collection. He surprised the congregation by starting not with the characteristic ejaculation "Tickets, gentlemen!" The contribution that day was unusually large.

FINES THAT MEAN SOMETHING.

At Des Moines, Iowa, recently as we learn by the Register, four saloon keepers were brought before Judge Maxwell for sentence. The following court scene occurred:

J. S. Curly, J. F. Haben, W. J. Harris and D. Lebane, were brought inside the bar and remained standing before the court.

His honor then proceeded to deliver to them one of the best temperance lectures we ever heard. In the course of his remarks he said:

"May it please your lordship and gentlemen of the jury: The case is clear as ice, and sharp to the point as from your sweetheart. The scripture saith: 'Thou shalt not kill.' Now, if you kill my client you transgress the command as slick as grease and as plump as a goose in a loafer's face. Gentlemen, murder is murder, whether committed by twelve juries or by any humble individual like my client. Gentlemen, I do not deny the fact of my client's having killed a man, but is that any reason why you should do so?"

No such a thing, gentlemen. You may bring the prisoner in guilty, the hangman may do his duty, but that will not exonerate you. No such a thing. In that case you will all be murderers. Who among you is prepared for the brand of Cain to be stamped on his brow to day? Who, free men, who in this land of liberty and right, Gentlemen, I will pledge my word that not one of you has a bowie knife or pistol in his pocket. No, gentlemen, your pockets are odoriferous with the perfumes of cigar cases and tobacco. You can smoke the tobacco of rectitude in the pipe of a peaceful conscience; but hang my client, and the seedy alligators of remorse will gallop through the internal principles of animal vertebrates until the spinal anatomical construction is turned into a railroad of for the grim and gory goblets of despair.

Gentlemen, beware of committing murder! Beware, I say, of meddling with the internal prerogative! Beware I say! Remember the fate of the man who attempted to steady the ark and tremble. Gentlemen I adjure by the name of woman, the main spring of the tickling timpanies of Time's theoretical transmigration, to do no murder. I adjure you by the love you have for your own pumpkin, to do no murder. I adjure you by the American eagle, that whipped the universal gamecock of creation, and sits roosting on the magnetic telegraph of Time's illustrious transmigration, to do no murder. And lastly, gentlemen, if you ever expect to wear long tailed coats—if ever you expect tree dogs not to bark at you—if ever you expect to wear boots made of the hides of Rocky Mountain buffalo—and to sum all up, if ever you expect to be anything but a set of sneaking, loafing, rascally cut throats, banded small ends of humanity, whittled down to indistinctibility, esquit my client and save your country!"

The prisoner was acquitted.

It is a bad thing to have a dead memory. A Rev. Mr. Cudrow, of Boston, was lecturing a few evenings since in East

ASSTERNIAN WAGNER

PRICE, \$5.50.

The American Washer saves Money, Time, and Drudgery.

The Fatigue of Washing Day no longer dreaded, but Economy, Efficiency, and Clean Clothing sure.

In calling public attention to this little machine, a few of the invaluable qualities, not possessed by any other washing machine you invented, are here enumerated.

It is the smallest, most compact, and most portable, most simple in construction, most easily operated, a child ten years old, with a few hours practice, can thoroughly comprehend and effectively use it. There is no adjusting, no screws to annoy, no delay in adjusting. It is always ready for use. It is a perfect little wonder! It is a miniature giant, doing more work and of a better quality, than the most elaborate and costly. One half of the labor is fully saved by its use, and the clothes will last one half longer than by the old plan of the rub board. It will wash the largest blanket. Three shirts at a time, washing thoroughly! In a word, the ablution of any fabric, from a quilt to a lace curtain or cushion handkerchief, are equally within the capacity of the Little Gem! It can be fastened to any tub and taken off at will.

No matter how deep rooted a prejudice may exist against Washing Machines, the time this little machine is seen to perform its wonders, all doubt of its cleansing efficacy and utility are banished, and the doubtful and detractor at once become fast friends of the machine.

We have testimonials without end, setting forth its numerous advantages over all others, and from hundreds who have thrown aside the unwieldy, useless machines, which have signally failed to accomplish the object promised in prominent and loud sounding advertisements.

It is perfect for washing as a wringer is for wringing. The price another paramount consideration to purchasers, has been so low that it is within the reach of every housekeeper, and there is no article of domestic economy that will repay the small investment so soon.

Intending customer to druggist:—Do you keep dye stuffs for sale here? Facetious, druggist, briskly and with emphasis, "We all we don't keep any thing else!"

Schoolmistress—"Johnny, I'm ashamed of you! When I was at your age I could read as well as I can now."

Johnny—"Ah, but you had a differ ent teacher from what we've got!"

The Chinese pay their physicians only while they are in perfect health. As soon as they fall sick the pay of the doctor ceases. It is, therefore, the doctor's interest to cure his patients as quickly as possible.

This is the way the Chicago Post celebrates the march of civilization in that city:

"Desolation continues to reign, But Cupid keeps up his fire; There have been 359 Marriages since the fire."

In another place the Post says:—"There have been 417 babies published in the city since the fire—311 of them female. Hail to the New She cargo!"

A man in Wisconsin, recently inserted an advertisement in the papers offering his farm for sale, and closed in the following style: "The surrounding country is the most beautiful the god of nature ever made. The scenery is celestial, divine; also two wagons to sell and a yoke of steers.

The ear is queer. Sometimes it hears the faintest murmurs of the zephyr; again it is oblivious to thunder like noise. A young lady hears an invitation to go to the opera, even if given only in a whisper; but don't hear the loud call of her mother to sweep the sitting room.

"That fellow's got in the wrong grave," said one man to another in a cemetery. "How so?" "Because I know him to be a forger, and a thief, and he left on that epitaph, 'Be careful how you spark,' said the other, for none of us can live up to our epitaphs."

Agents Wanted.—Agents make more money at work for us than at anything else. Business light and permanent. Particulars, G. STINSON & CO., fine art publishers, Portland, Maine.

NOW READY. New popular Map of OHIO. Size 28 x 36 inches. Railroad-towns, &c. Sell rapidly. Small capital required. Very large profits. Send for circular to E. C. BRIDGEMAN, 5 Barclay street, N. Y.

25¢ A Month. Horse-furnished. Expenses paid. H. B. Shaw, Alfred, Me.

FUNNIEST things on earth to sell! Address Moore & Co., 23 st., Louisville, Ky.

Avoid Quacks—A victim of early indigestion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple one of self-cure, which he will send to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. Reeves, 18 Nassau t., N. Y.

20,000 FARMERS

The *Clipper* shows you how to save and how to make money on the farm. Where to look for the profits, and how to obtain them. How to make \$2000 from Oct to May. A copy free to every one on 2d class address to Ziegler & McCurdy, Cincinnati.

Whitney's Ne Footsa Harness

SOAP, STEAM REFINED. It oils, blanches, pickles and softens at the same time. Put up in large and small boxes, also in 1 pound bars. Has been in use for years and gives perfect satisfaction. Price, \$1.50 for our Wholesaler. Address G. F. Whitney & Co., 59 Mill st., Boston. 435-36

LIFE IN UTAH

Being an exposé of the Secret Rites and Mysteries of Mormonism.

With a full and authentic history of Polygamy by J. H. Beadle, editor of the Salt Lake Reporter. Agents are meeting with unprecedented success, one report says 180 subscribers in 12 days, another 71 in two days. Send for circulars and see what the press says of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

Chicago and the Great CONFLAGRATION.

A concise history of the Past of this most wonderful of cities, and a detailed, circumstantial and vivid account of its destruction by fire with scenes, incidents, &c. By Messrs. Clegg & Chamberlin, City Editors of the Chicago Tribune. Fully illustrated from photographs taken on the spot. A great work wanted. Address G. E. VENT, 38 W. 4th Cincinnati, Ohio. 437-38

P. & H. Dielhenn

Take pleasure in announcing to the citizens

Of Massillon and Vicinity,

That we are now ready to accommodate all who may favor us with their patronage at our

NEW STAND

on MAIN STREET, where we will be pleased to show our

Beautiful & NEW Selected

STOCK OF READY MADE

CLOTHING,

—**ALSO—**

CLOTHES,

CASHMERE,

VESTINGS,

Gents Furnishing Goods,

HATS,

CAPS,

TRUNKS,

VALISES, &c.

Which we will sell at

Reasonable Prices.

in our

Merchant Tailoring

Department we are confident of giving perfect satisfaction, as we have secured the services of Mr. J. A. BASSINS, formerly of Mansfield, O. who is known to be one of the first-class tailors in the state.

419-30 P. & H. DIELHENN.

The largest and cheapest wooden ware house in the country.

Geo. Yost. Wm. Yost

YOST & BRO.

T A N N E R S,

bad dealers in

Hides, Felts, and Tallow

also:

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

HARNESS,

SADDLES,

COLLARS,

WHIPS,

FANCY LAP AND

HORSE BLANKETS,

NETS OF EVERY

DESCRIPTION.

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing

SHOE LEATHER.

419-30 Erie street, and Canal street, Massillon, Ohio.

XL REFRIGERATORS!

The new XL Refrigerator, No. 122-103 cal. 23-100 cal. 1st, No. 32-100 cal. 100-110 cal. 150-160 cal. Slip pocket refrigerator. They are the ordinary refrigerator and are beautiful in shape and finish.

The BALLARD DERRINGER

41-100 cal. has no equal as a Derringer.

Full and complete stock of

GUN & FIRE, PISTOLS, AMMUNITION and SPORTSMEN'S GOODS.

Manufactured by

MURWIN & HULBERT,

2 Chambers and 65 Broad st., N. Y.

Send for catalog.

First Line *Fourth Generation*

Descend the line of the fathers arising from Licentious Habits and Sexual Abuses.

Poisonous and physical debility, nervous prostration, loss of memory, want of energy

in digestion, impotency, and all the fearful

mental effects of Soldiery. Vice consequences

and congenital debility treated by Drs. J.

Kirby, M. D. Resident physician for all

tragic diseases of the blood, sexual and

urinary organs arising from specific causes,

or otherwise. Office, 10 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio. Refer to Dr. J. Kirby M. D. Dr. K. Harrison and others of that city.

419-13

DR. G. L. GLEIBERG'S

Dr. G. L. Gleiberg's

SOLUTION AND COMPOUND

ELIXIR OF TAR.

First and only solution ever made in one

mixture of all the twelve valuable active

principles of the well known curative agent

Plus tree tar. Unguessed in coughs, colds,

coughs, asthma, bronchitis and consumption.

Cures all but a few recent colds in

three to six hours; and also by its vitalizing

and purifying and stimulating effect on the

general system, is remarkably efficacious

in all.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD,

Including scrofula and eruptions of the

skin, dyspepsia, diseases of the liver and

kidneys, heart disease and general debility.

One total convalesc.

TOOT SOOT SOLUTION OF TAR.

For inhalation without application of heat.

A remarkable valuable discovery as the

water apparatus can be carried in the vest

packet, ready at any time for the most effect

ive and positively curative use in all dis

orders of the nose, throat and lungs. The

compound

TAR & MANDRAKE PILL

for use in connection with the elixir tar is a

combination of the two most valuable alterative medicines known in the profession,

and renders this pill without exception the

best ever offered—and for circular of pos

tive cures to your druggist or to L. F. Hyde

& Co. sole proprietors, 110 East 22d street,

M. Y. Sold by druggists.

419-31

DR. G. L. GLEIBERG'S

Dr. G. L. Gleiberg's

SOLUTION AND COMPOUND

ELIXIR OF TAR.

First and only solution ever made in one

mixture of all the twelve valuable active

principles of the well known curative agent

Plus tree tar. Unguessed in coughs, colds,

coughs, asthma, bronchitis and consumption.

Cures all but a few recent colds in

three to six hours; and also by its vitalizing

and purifying and stimulating effect on the

general system, is remarkably efficacious

in all.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD,

Including scrofula and eruptions of the

skin, dyspe